BULLETIN
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EDITORIAL

The First Solidarity Conference of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America was an un precedented event in the history of the revolutionary movement. The triumph of the Conference stands out as a decisive step in the struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism.

This great victory is precisely of the smaller peoples and of those who most suffer from imperialist exploitation, oppression and aggression; it has meant a considerable advance in the revolutionary awareness of the peoples of the three continents, and the achievement of real and effective revolutionary and antiimperialist solidarity. This solidarity finds effective and practical expressión in concrete actions such as the celebration of the Tricontinental Solidarity Days with Viet Nam which have recently taken place in the three continents, and in the rest of the world as well, with the participation of the antiimperialist forces and the progressive and democratic organizations. Another example of militant solidarity is the noteworthy decisión on the part of the liberation movements of the Portuguese African colonies to intensify revolutionary struggle in their countries in support of the heroic people of Viet Nam.

The experience acquired during the Conference and the increased coordination and support between the revolutionary movements of those countries which are already free and those which have taken up arms to struggle to the death against imperialism and colonialism, are giving a new fighting upsurge to the different guerrilla *fronts and to the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed peoples.*

This TRICONTINENTAL Bulletin, published by OSPAAA, makes its appearance as an expression of the struggles of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America. It will appear every month in Spanish, French, Arabic and English, to publicize the goals set by the historic Conference.

May these pages be a revolutionary greeting to the peoples of the three continents and to all those who have said: "ENOUGH!" to exploitation and who struggle for their complete sovereignty.

World Solidarity with the Tricontinental

The Tricontinental Conference held in Havana awakened a genuine wave of solidarity not only in the three continents —Asia, Africa and Latin America— but also among the working masses and the democratic forces of developed capitalist countries. Below, we offer a brief continent-by-continent resumé of the most outstanding opinions on the great peoples' solidarity event.

LATIN AMERICA

VENEZUELA

Speaking to Latin American students in Moscow, Pedro Medina Silva, Commander-in-chief of the National Liberation Armed Forces of Venezuela(FALN), stated that the Tri agreements frightened the enemies of the peoples. "We must be prepared to face the response of imperialism before this great revolutionary success," he said.

The head of the FALN underlined the importance of the creation of a General Secretariat for Tricontinental Solidarity and of the Committee for Aid and Assistance to the People who are fighting for their freedom.

Medina Silva also pointed out the significance of the establishment of the Organization for Latin American Solidarity (OLAS).

As to the revolutionary struggle in Venezuela, Major Medina referred to the growing support offered by the peasant masses to the Venezuelan guerrilla movement. "But the guerrilla's most powerful weapon is its fighting morale," he pointed out. That morale, he indicated, has been a determining factor in the continuation and development of insurgent activities during their four years of existence and up to the present.

COLOMBIA

The results of the Tri were welcomed with rejoicing on the part of the people. Workers, students and intellectuals held meetings in Bogotá, Medellín and other Colombian cities. Deputy Hernán Villamarín, of the Liberal Revolutionary Movement, stated that the TC was the most important forum in recent times.

For his part, Diego Cuéllar Montaña, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Colombia and president of the Colombian delegation to the TC, "declared that the Conference achieved "effective solutions in the building of genuine solidarity among the peoples who are struggling against imperialism."

GUATEMALA

The Comander-in-chief of the Rebel Armed Forces (FAR) and president of the Guatemalan delegation to the Tri, Luis Augusto Turcios Lima, said that the Conference gave "the revolutionary fighters an extraordinary opportunity to exchange

experiences. We will profit from these exchanges in the near future to improve our struggle for freedom."

The Guatemalan guerrilla leader added, "Through the Tricontinental Conference, we have taken on before the peoples of the world the responsibility of correctly carrying out the armed struggles in our respective countries. To extent that we fulfill our responsibility, we will triumph oven Yankee imperialism."

Major Turcios Lima concluded, "The Tricontinental Conference is the home stretch, the beginning of the end of imperialism. All of the peoples will join in the armed struggle; this will finish off imperialism for good."

PERU

"The Tricontinental Conference marks the beginning of a new historical stage in the development of the great world antiimperialist front, and brings closer the final defeat of the imperialist aggressor," stated the daily UNIDAD, organ of the Communist Party of Perú.

The paper emphasized that the TC "has filled with rejoicing and renewed hope all the peoples of the world that are fighting for their freedom, just as it has filled dying imperialism with desperation."

The Peruvian youth leader Eduardo Portela stated that the TC agreements, the creation of the Tricontinental Organization and of the Organization for Latin American Solidarity (OLAS) "are a tremendous blow on the part of the peoples of the three continents against yankee imperialism."

Roberto García Urrutia, leader of the Left Revolutionary Movement (MIR), pointed out that the Tri "is the most positive effort in recent years to direct the struggle, coordinate efforts, define objectives and fundamentally, to further, on a worldwide scale, the struggle against the main enemy of the peoples, of peace, of progress and of mankind: Yankee imperialism."

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

According to the opinion of the newspaper *EL POPULAR*, with the holding of the TC, "the national liberation movement has taken the first step towards strategic coordination, on a world-wide scale, of the struggle against imperialism, mainly U.S. imperialism, the world gendarme for national and social oppression."

Further on, the Dominican publication pointed out that the TC has "exceptional importance in Latin America, where in several countries the masses have selected armed struggle as their method in the fight for freedom."

"As far as the Dominican people are concerned," added the paper, "the Tricontinental Conference confirms their confidence in the ultimate success of the struggle begun on 24 April, a struggle which is, at the same time, of Dominican, Latin

American and World significance. The victory of the Dominican people will be an important link in the world-wide process of liquidating imperialist domination and oppression al over the world."

URUGUAY

"The Tricontinental Conference will have far-reaching historical consequence," said the Uruguay weekly *LA IDEA*, organ of a group of the *Partido Colorado Batllista*.

The paper labelled the world congress as "a beacon shining forth on the peoples' hard and heroic road to freedom, peace and justice on the Asian, African and Latin American continents."

The daily *EL POPULAR* emphasized that the TC "brings closer the hour of final victory against the common imperialist enemy, because it binds into a single whole all the revolutionary forces of the three continents'.

At a mass meeting in Montevideo, the Uruguayan delegation to the Tricontinental Conference reported to the people on the results of the great event. Among the speakers were Luis Pedro Bonavita, Rodney Arismendi and Eduardo Soares.

CHILE

The daily *EL SIGLO* pointed out in an editorial that the TC "has dealt imperialism a hard blow, the blow of its success and of the strength and unity which resulted from its discussions."

The Havana Conference, it added, is "a call to arms against the positions of imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism."

Luis Figueroa and Oscar Núñez, president and secretary general of the powerful Central Labor Organization (CUT) of Chile, stated upon their return from the Conference that it "was the peoples' answer to imperialism, which employs criminal methods to suppress the freedom struggles in Asia, Africa and Latin America."

Salvador Allende, president of the delegation, pointed out that the results of the Conference "are of the greatest historical importance, representing as they do the consolidation of our common struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism.'

In Valparaíso a well-attended public meeting took place to hail the TC. Among the speakers were Chilean delegates to the Conference, who reported to the population on the great event of the three continents. The main speakers were Senator Salvador Allende and Luis Figueroa, president of the CUT.

ASIA

VIETNAM

"The Tricontinental Conference has been a resounding success for the peoples of the three continents, and

especially for the struggle which the people of South Viet Nam are carrying out against the U. S. imperial-

ist aggressors," stated the president of the South Vietnamese delegation to the TC, Nguyen Van Tiem.

He also emphasized the importance of the moral and political aid which the international solidarity committee, created by the Conference, will give to all the fighters of South Viet Nam.

The president of the Presidium of the South Viet Nam National Liberation Front, Nguyen Huu Tho, sent greetings to the Tricontinental Solidarity Committee.

The message expresses the appreciation of the NLF and the South Vietnamese people for the creation of the Committee, which they consider to be of great importance in the campaign of support to Viet Nam.

LAOS

Phoumi Vongvichit, Laotian Minister of Information, Propaganda and Tourism, stated that the Tricontinental Solidarity Conference "allows all the peoples of the world to realize that they are not alone in the struggle against the U. S. imperialists and their puppets."

He added, "All the oppressed peoples of the world, all those who love peace and justice, are struggling with determination to defeat this savage enemy... The Laotian people promises to exert itself to the utmost to fulfill its revolutionary duties in Laos."

CHINA

During the Week of Solidarity with the Vietnamese People, public meetings took place in the People's Republic of China in support of Viet Nam in condemnation of the inhuman use of poison gases and toxic substances by the Yankee imperialists.

CAMBODIA

"The creation of an Executive Secretariat to carry out the decisions of the Tricontinental Conference, is highly important; we consider that all the agreements adopted by the Conference are concrete antiimperialist measures," stated Huot Sambath, head of the Cambodian delegation to the TC and Cambodian embassador in Cuba.

U. R. S. S.

Meetings devoted to the Tricontinental Conference were held in different regions of the Soviet Union. The slogan of the day was: "Long live the fighting solidarity of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America".

In Moscow, the president of the Soviet delegation to the Tricontinental Conference, Sharaf Rashidov, stated that the Havana solidarity meeting represents an important step forward in the struggle against imperialism.

For his part, the Secretary of the General Council of Soviet Labor Unions, K. Guseinov, stated that the Tricontinental Conference "was the beginning of a new era in the struggle of millions of human beings for their independence".

AFRICA

GUINEA (so-called Portuguese)

"The creation in free and socialist Cuba of a Tricontinental Organization of unity and struggle is one of the most far-reaching —if not the

greatest— defeats that the peoples who struggle for their national liberation have inflicted upon imperialism, particularly the U. S. imper-

ialists,' stated Amílcar Cabral, secretary general of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGCV). He added, "Our task now is to carry out the resolutions in practice and strengthen the struggle to accelerate the liquidation of imperialism and old and new colonialism."

A N G O L A

"The Tricontinental Conference has achieved, for the first time in the history of mankind, the union of the peoples' liberation movements in the common struggle against the exploiters," stated Luis de Azevedo, leader of the People's Liberation Movement of Angola (MPLA).

CONGO (LEOPOLDVILLE)

"The broad masses of the three continents have won an important victory by coordinating their efforts in the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism and imperialism in the triumphant Tricontinental Conference," declared Gabriel Yumbu, Secretary general of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Congo (Leopoldville).

"The Tricontinental Conference,' added the Congolese leader, "is a hard blow against U. S. imperialism; it will stimulate the struggle in the Congo (L) and will strengthen friendship among the peoples of the three continents."

SOUTH AFRICA

"The Tricontinental Conference is the beginning of a short fight to put an end to world imperialism," said Robert Resha, leader of the African National Congress Party of South Africa.

Resha said the Conference was a "complete success" and added that the agreements adopted "would contribute to bring mankind closer together; part of the human race lives trampled upon and isolated by untold prejudices.'

ZIMBABWE

(SOUTH RHODESIA)

James Chikerema, president of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), said that the Tricontinental Conference contributes to the "effective unity and solidarity of all those who struggle against imperialism."

GUINEA

"The Tricontinental Conference contributed to the creation of an Organization of the Three Continents, which answers to the basic aims of our common struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism," affirmed the Ambassador Extraordinary of the Republic of Guinea, Abdoulaye Diallo,

"The TC," emphasized Diallo, "is a great step forwards towards the liberation of mankind.'

Creation of the O.L.A.S.

Historic step in the struggle of the Latin American peoples.

The 27 Latin American delegations that participated in the Tricontinental Conference established the Latin American Solidarity Organization (OLAS) within the framework traced by the First Solidarity Conference of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The meeting, which culminated in the foundation of the new organization, took its inspiration from the combative spirit and solidarity of the great Havana Conference.

It is the correct conclusion which follows from the analysis of the growing offensive that Yankee imperialism is letting loose today against the Latin American peoples, and whose culminating points are the military occupation of Santo Domingo and the aid given to the oligarchies and military castes in their wars against the peoples of Venezuela, Colombia, Guatemala and Peru. An historic step has thus been taken towards the strengthening of the imperialism.

The meeting named an Organizing Committee for OLAS, made up of Brazil, Cuba, Colombia, British Guiana, Guatemala, México, Perú, Uruguay and Venezuela.

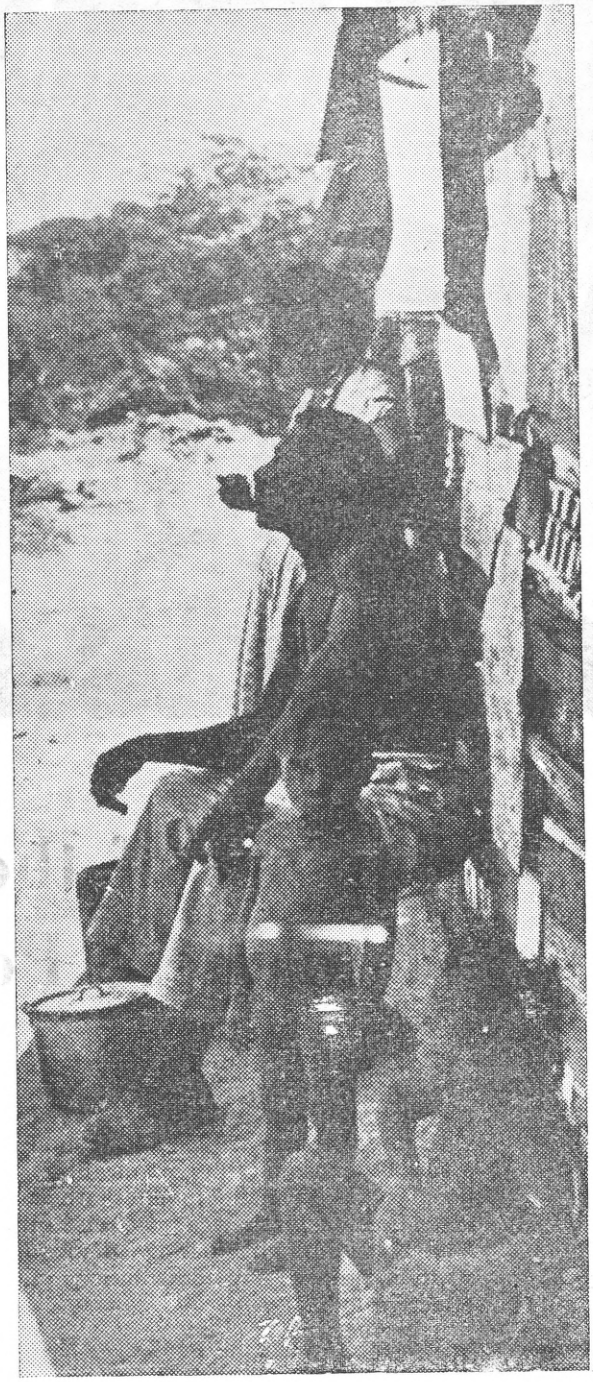
The foundation of OLAS is an historic step in the antiimperialist

struggle: the organization will help to coordinate and stimulate the peoples' struggle; it will indicate the general lines of neocolonialist strategy and of imperialist aggression.

The headquarters of the new organization will be in Havana, the same city where on 2 January 1961, the Second Declaration of Havana proclaimed the striving for unity, and the common historic destiny of the peoples' struggle against aggression by imperialism and other exploiting powers, by asking, "what is the history of these peoples if not that of the most heartless and cruel imperialist exploitation in the entire world?"

The establishment of OLAS is the logical consequence of the need to organize solidarity and close ranks among the peoples who struggle for a better future; it is the continuation of the will to struggle expressed in the Bandung Conference. It embodies the spirit of Playa Giron, the first great military defeat in America of U.S. imperialism, suffered at the hands of Cuban revolutionaries; OLAS embodies, in a word, the spirit of struggle and solidarity of the First Conference of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America; it embodies the will of the peoples to complete the liberation of the 25 territories of America which are under colonial regimes and foreign domination.

The Organizing Committee of OLAS now faces the task of organizing the First Solidarity Conference of the Latin American Peoples which will take plece in 1967. We are sure that the event will hail now successes in the struggle of the Latin American peoples for the conquest of their total, and genuine independence.



Support of the Vietnamese People

The call of the *Tricontinental Committee for Support to Viet Nam* to celebrate World Solidarity Week with the Vietnamese people, found a sure response on the part of all the peoples. They made manifest their identification with the patriots of Viet Nam through meetings, demonstration, protests and contributions of effective aid.

CUBA

Solidarity Week, celebrated according to an agreement of the Tricontinental Conference, was opened up in Cuba with a ceremony on the esplanade of the Frontier Batallion in Guantanamo, where the revolutionary armed forces of Cuba confront the Yankees, who have usurped a part of the nation's territory.

Guantanamo was later the starting point of a caravan which, during Solidarity Week, toured the island from east to west. Its itinerary was marked by numerous meetings of solidarity with the Vietnamese people, and culminated in a big rally en March 18 in the Havana Sports City.

The Tricontinental Committee, in an international closing ceremony of Solidarity week held a "forum in support of Viet Nam" en March 19.. Among the participants were representatives of the socialist countries, of the liberation movements, of the foreigners residing in Cuba, in addition to Cuban doctors, jurists lawyers and artists.

MEXICO

In *Mexico*, the international solidarity days with Viet Nam saw the participation of different political, students, workers' and women's organizations. They held meetings, demonstrations, and lectures not only in the capital, but also in Monterry, Tijuana, Ciudad Juarez, Guadalajara, Hermosillo, San Luis Potosí, Toluca, Jalapa, Puebla, Veracruz and other cities.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

In the *Dominican Republic*, in spite of the repression which reigns there combative demonstrators took to the streets of the capital on March 16 and burned a United States Flag. Statements in support of the struggle of the Vietnamese people were issued by the Communist Party, by the central labor organization "FOUPSA Cositrado", the Students Union and the United Antiimperialist Front.

VENEZUELA

In *Caracas*, the United Workers Organization made public a resolution condemning the imperialist aggression against Viet Nam. An exhibition of protographs showing different aspects of the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people was organized in the headquarters of the Organization.

NICARAGUA AND URUGUAY

In *Managua, Nicaragua*, hundreds of demonstrators took to the streets of the capital, in defiance of the attacks of the *somocista* regime's national guard, to show their solidarity with the cause of the Vietnamese people.

In *Uruguay*, not only in the capital but in other cities as well, the Communist Party, the Socialist Party and the Left National Liberation Front (FIDEL) organized Viet Nam solidarity meetings while the progressive press carried on a campaign with the same aim in view.

COSTA RICA

In *Costa Rica*, a series of public meetings were held within the framework of Solidarity Week with Viet Nam. Among the participants were leaders of the People's Vanguard Party, the General Workers Federation and the Costa Rican Women's Alliance. They collected signatures to demand the withdrawal of U. S. troops from South Viet Nam and funds to help the patriots and people of Viet Nam.

COLOMBIA

In *Colombia*, the state of siege and the suspension of public assemblies did not prevent the Colombian National Committee with Viet Nam from holding meetings, lectures and photographic and film exhibitions in the National University, the Free University, the headquarters of the Gundinamar Workers' Federation,

the central offices of the Communist Party and the Institute for Colombian-Soviet exchange.

CHILE

In *Chile*, during the international solidarity days, numerous public meetings were hold throughout the country after the establishment of a National Committee for Aid and Solidarity with the Vietnamese People. The culminating point was a big rally on Saturday, March 19, in the capital. The General Secretary of the CUT (Central Workers' Organization), Oscar Nunez, addressed the assembly and presented the results of the fund drive to buy medicines to send to Viet Nam.

PARAGUAY AND ARGENTINA

In *Asunción, Paraguay*, a message of support for the Vietnamese people signed by the Paraguayan National Committee of Tricontinental Solidarity was made public, while in *Buenos Aires* hundreds of workers gathered before the San Martín Theater, where delegates of 19 Latin American governments were meeting to analyze the results of the "Alliance for Progress". The demonstrators carried posters reading "Yankee murderers, get out of Viet Nam and the Dominican Republic."

AFRICA AND ASIA

At the same time, the Maritime Workers Union refused to transport 5,000 tons of wheat which the Argentine government planned to send to the Saigon regime.

African and Asian capitals and other cities were also the scene of demonstrations and meetings in support of the Vietnamese people, and of repudiation and condemnation of the criminal aggression of the U. S. imperialists against Viet Nam.

U.A.R.

In *Cairo*, Youssef El Sebai, Secretary General of the Organization for the Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia and Africa (OSPAA) spoke at the event which highlighted international Viet Nam Week in the UAR.

For its part, the National Peace Council of the UAR made an exhortation in favor of moral and material aid to the Vietnamese people.

International Viet Nam Week closed in Cairo with a mass meeting which was addressed by Pedro Medina Silva, head of the Liberation Armed Forces of Venezuela.

ALGERIA

In *Algeria*, a statement was issued by the representatives of the member organizations of the Conference of the Organization of the Portuguese Colonies and signed by the MPLA, the FRELIMO and the PAIG, within the framework of the week of solidarity with Viet Nam.

In its turn, the Algerian Committee for Solidarity with the Afroasian Peoples expressed its unconditional support for the struggle of the Vietnamese people and condemned imperialist aggression in Southeast Asia.

LEBANON

In *Beirut*, political, labor, students' and social organizations successfully carried out Solidarity Week programs. A Public Committee in Support of Viet Nam was founded.

During the week, outstanding Lebane personalities exhorted the people to participate actively in the international movement for the end of Yankee aggression against Viet Nam.

CHINA

The newspapers in the People's Republic of China published the

General Statement of the Tricontinental Conference, along with various commentaries on the agreements taken during the meeting of the three continents held in Havana.

The Peking *People's Daily* stated, in an editorial devoted to the Tricontinental Conference: "Strong voices raised against imperialism sounded forth from all corners of the Conference hall. In fact," added the editorial, "it is a Conference to denounce U. S. imperialism and mobilize the peoples of the three continents to intensify their struggle against the United States".

MONGOLIA

In *Ulan Bator*, the workers of the People's Republic of Mongolia held a mass meeting to condemn the aggressive war of the U. S. against the Vietnamese people.

LAOS

In *Khang Khay. Laos*, world solidarity week with Viet Nam was celebrated with the participation of the Neo Lao Haksat leaders. Prince Souphanouvong and Phoumi Vongvichit at the main event. Vongvichit headed the Laotian delegation to the First Tricontinental Conference celebrated in Havana last January.

JAPAN

In *Japan*, solidarity week began with the collection of signatures against the announced visit to the country of the South Vietnamese dictator Nguyen Cao Ky.

EUROPE

The European capitals were also the scene of demonstrations, meetings and acts of protest against the U. S. aggression in Viet Nam, and in support of the just struggle of the Vietnamese people.

In the *USSR*, activities culminated in a mass gathering organized by Soviet youth. Speakers and participants included students from Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America.

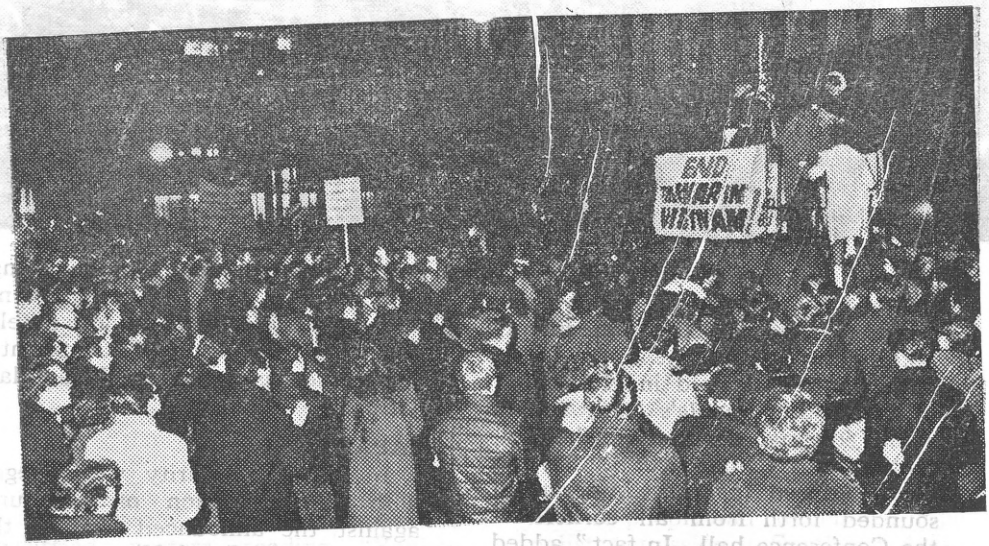
Throughout the week mass meetings were held in Moscow, Leningrad, in the capitals of the Federated

Republics, in cities and in villages. Representatives of the NLF of South Viet Nam participated in many of the meetings.

Similar activities took place in *Budapest, Warsaw, Sofia, Bucarest, Berlin, Prague* and in many other cities besides the capitals. The Bulgarians, Rumanians, Poles, Hungarians, Germans and Czecoslovaks showed their fighting solidarity with Viet Nam and contributed aid to the Vietnamese cause.

In *Italy*, parades in Bologna, Augusto and Sicily showed the solidarity of the Italian people with the cause of the Vietnamese patriots.

In *Sweden*, outstanding personalities participated in the events in support of Viet Nam, which were organized during World Solidarity Week.

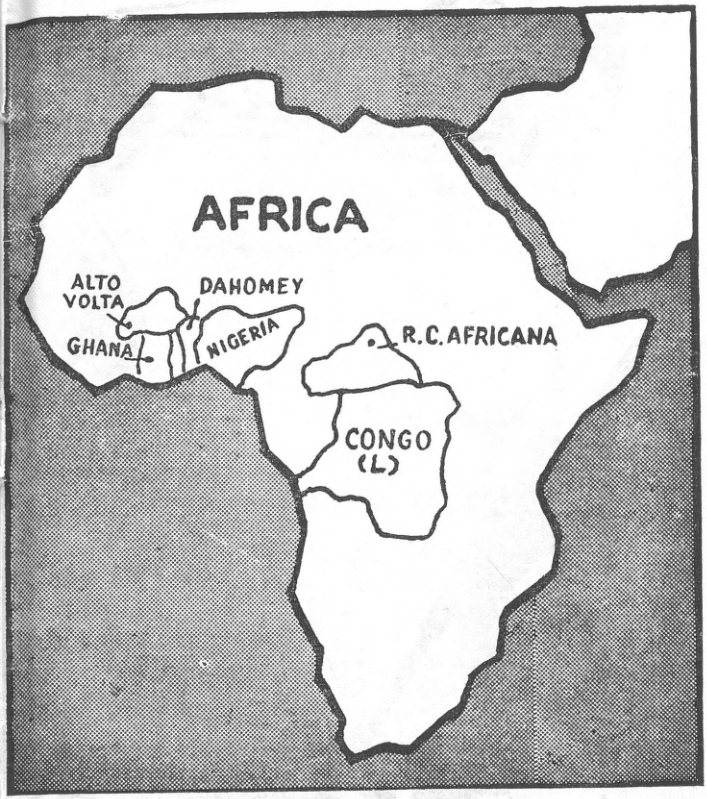


UNITED STATES

In the United States there were numerous demonstrations in repudiation of the U.S. government's aggression in Viet Nam. The demonstrations coincided with the Solidarity Days with the Vietnamese People which took place throughout the world.

More than 45,000 people paraded through the streets of New York shouting slogans against the war waged by the U.S. in southeast Asia. They carried posters reading "Viet Nam for the Vietnamese." More than 100 cities were the scene of large-scale acts of protest. In an exemplary action, University of California students in Berkeley organized a demonstration and attempted to stop trains loaded with troops and war material to be sent to Viet Nam.

The people of the United States have also protested by burning draft cards and by emitting open letters and Public Statements expressing their repudiation of the aggressive policy of the imperialist Johnson administration against the Vietnamese people, and their opposition to the bombings of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.



The hands of the imperialists behind the coup d'etats in Africa

In the final week of 1965 and the first months of 1966, a wave of coups d'etat has shaken the African continent. U.S. imperialism has had long years to try out the technique of military coup in Latin America; the *gorilazo* as a tool of its neocolonialist tactics is now being used to strike at the young African nations.

The first two monts of 1966 have been a difficult test for the firmness as well as for the progressive content of African unity. All the African counterrevolutionary movements share the characteristic of having been headed by military men trained in the European "Metropolis"; they have behind them long years of service at the orders of the former colonial exploiters. Three of them (Soglo, Bokassa and Lamizana) served in the French army during the Indochina campaign against the first great liberation war of the Vietnamese people.

If imperialism now uses in Africa the accumulated experience in repressive techniques employed in Latin America, the peoples, on the other hand, also have rich accumulated experience to their credit; such experience will lead them to fighting unity against imperialism, and to a war with no quarter given against the ultraright, the fifth column against which the first battle must be won in the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism.

Below is a chronological account of the violent imperialist offensive against the peoples, which has been let loose in Africa by the new agents of colonialism:

24 November 1965:
The president of the Congo (Leopoldville), Joseph Kasavubu, was overthrown by the army chief, Lt Gen. Joseph Mobutu.

22 December 1965:
The president of Dahomey, Tairou Congacou (who had replaced vice-president Ahomadogbe) was deposed by Christophe Soglo.

1 January 1966:
The president of the Central African Republic, David Dacko, was overthrown by Colonel Sangoule Lamizana.

15 January 1966:
The prime minister of Nigeria, Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, was assassinated during an insurrection headed by Major Chukwuma Nzegwu.

24 February 1966:
The president of Ghana, Kwame Nkrumah, was deposed by Colonel Emmanuel Kotoka. Major General J. A. Ankrah later took over supreme power.

Jail and Persecution for the Tricontinental Delegates

Many political and labor leaders who attended the First Solidarity Conference of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America have been jailed and subjected to police persecution on their way home.

The Japanese lawyers Akira Nishina and Susumu Osaki were arrested in Lima by the police of the repressive Peruvian regime. They were kept in jail from 19 to 22 January. They were accused of carrying in their baggage literature pertaining to the Tricontinental Conference and phonograph records of Cuban music.

Nishina and Osaki were freed due to the direct intervention in the case of the Japanese diplomatic representation. They were again arrested in the Rio de Janeiro airport, this time by the police of the Castello Branco military regime. Accused of carrying "subversive documents," they were jailed in Rio from 31 January to 2 February.

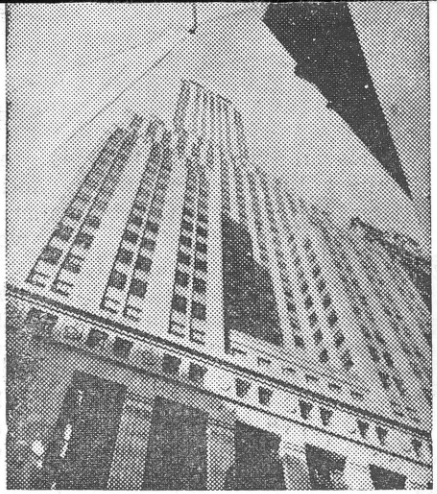
On his part, Dominican President Héctor García Godoy, named (provisionally) by the OAS and kept in power by the U.S. occupation troops, prohibited the eight delegates who represented the Dominican people at the Conference, from entering the country. The ban, he stated, was necessary for the climate of "national security" required by the country.

General Declaration from the Tricontinental

Excerpts from the General Declaration

Of the First Conference of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America

Imperialism will never willingly give up its policy of exploitation, oppression, pillage, aggression and intervention. The peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America know from their own experience that the main holdout of colonial oppression and international reaction is Yankee imperialism, implacable enemy of all the peoples of the world. The overthrow of Yankee imperialist domination is decisive for the complete and definitive victory of antiimperialist struggle in the three continents: it is towards this aim that the efforts of the peoples must converge.



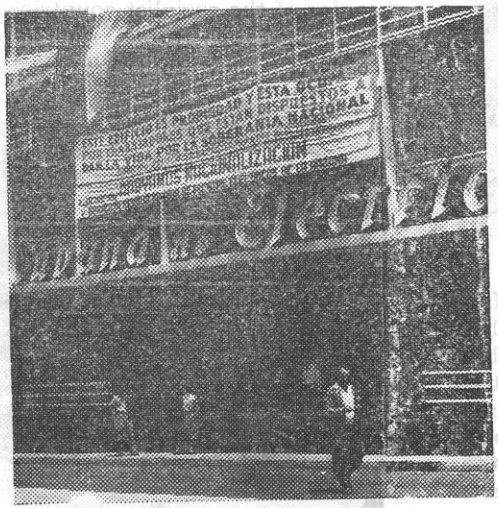
By comparing the benefits, profits and wealth that the imperialist monopolies reap from the miserable living conditions of the peoples of the three continents, with those same inhuman conditions, we can appreciate the sharp character of one of the greatest contradictions of our times: the contradiction between imperialism and the oppressed nations and peoples. Yankee imperialism is the principal support of oppression; it leads, supplies and sustains the exploitative system the world ever.

The liberation movement of the peoples of the three continents has become one of the most important forces in the world-wide struggle against imperialism and new and old colonialism. Together with the peoples of the socialist countries, and the international proletariat, it plays a decisive role in the history of mankind.

The interests of the national liberation movements are intimately related to the needs of the social revolution.

The peoples who have achieved the abolition of oppression and of the exploitation of man by man, represent, by their example and with their help, a valuable stimulus in the struggle of the peoples oppressed by imperialism.

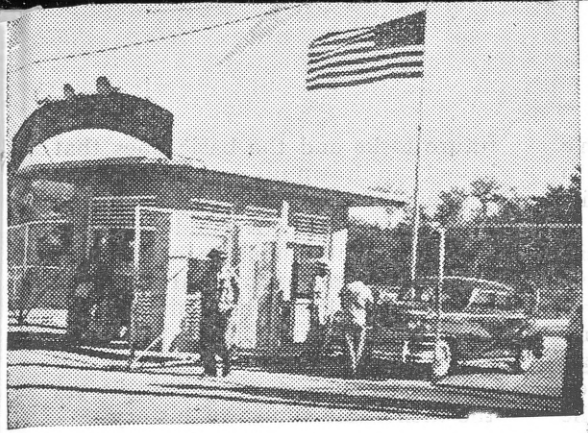
The Conference PROCLAIMS the inalienable right of the peoples to complete political independence, and to make use of all the forms of struggle that may be necessary, including armed struggle, to conquer that right. For the subjugated peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, there is no more important task.



The Conference PROCLAIMS, as principles common to the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America to uproot all vestiges of imperialist economic domination and to build their own economies, and as a program for those who are still fighting for their freedom, the right of the nation to control the basic resources, to nationalize banking and crucial interprises; the right to state control of foreign trade and currency exchange; to the growth of the public sector; the right to reexamine and repudiate phoney and antinatiocnal debts which have been imposed upon their economies; the right to carry out real agrarian reform which elimates feudal and semifeudal property, stimulates agricultural development, raises the living standard of the peasants and other agricultural workers, and contributes to the growth of the national economy and of exports.

Racial discrimination is maintained by the imperialists and by the old and new colonialists in important regions of the world; discrimination takes on its most disgusting, brutal and diabolical forms in the policy of apartheid which oppresses and affronts the people of South Africa, and threatens the people of Zimkabwe, reducing them to a permanent system of servitude. It is an instrument of exploitation, an done of the most unjust and savage forms of inequality.

The Conference PROCLAIMS the complete equality of all men and the duty of the peoples to fight against all manifestations of racism and discrimination, and its absolute support for the people of Zimbabwe against the racist government of Ian Smith. Likewise, it PROCLAIMS the support of the international solidarity movement against the South African regime, and calls upon all the countries represented at this Conference to impose a political and trade blockade against South Africa, as well as a boycott against shipments of armaments and petroleum.



The Conference PROCLAIMS the right of the peoples to get rid of all foreign military bases and urges to redouble the efforts for the attainment of that goal, and against all military pacts and the presence of imperialist or mercenary troops.

The Conference PROCLAIMS the right and the duty of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and of the progressive states and governments to furnish military and moral support to the peoples that are fighting for their liberation, or are directly or indirectly attacked by imperialist powers.

The Conference energetically CONDEMNS the Yankee imperialists' aggressive war in South Viet Nam and the bombing of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and CONDEMNS them as war criminals for their barbarous actions against the Vietnamese people. The Conference denounces the deceptive peace statements of the Johnson administration and SUPPORTS wi thout reserve the points put forward by the government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and by the National Liberation Front of South Viet Nam for the solution of the Viet Nam problem. The Conference PROCLAIMS that the National Liberation Front of South Viet Nam is the only authentic representative of the people of South Viet Nam and expresses its firm conviction that under its leadership, the Vietnamese people will unquestionably achieve final victory

The Conference CONDEMNS the U.S. imperialist blockade against Cuba. The Yankees have even banned the sale of foodstuffs and medicine, in an act of aggression against the Cuban people. The

Conference therefore exhorts the peoples of the three continents to increase their trade with the victimized sister nation, in order to break, once and for all, the encirclement which the imperialists have tried to impose upon her.

The coordination of the efforts of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America which has been achieved in this Conference, the future tasks and the basic lines that have been drawn up, will make of the active solidarity of our continents an historic force of tremendous vigor. This force will demolish the bastions of imperialism and of old and new colonialism, already hard-hit in recent years by the victorious liberation movements. The foundations of those bastions are crumbling before the inexorable course of history.

The Use of Poisonous Chemical Substances and Combat Gases by U. S. Imperialism in South Viet Nam.

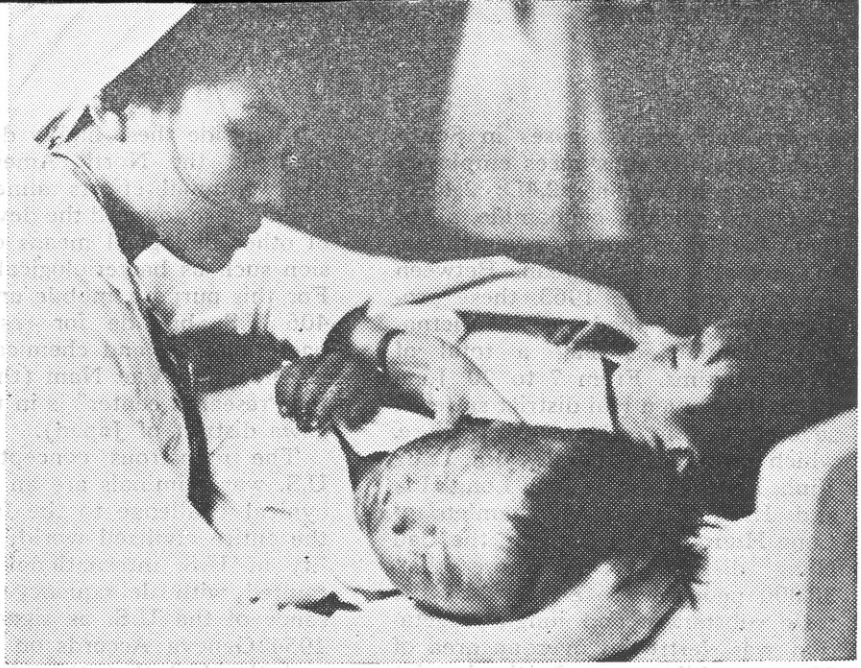
(Paper presented at the Forum held in Havana, Cuba, during the Week of Solidarity with South Viet Nam)

By Dr. Rubén Rodríguez Gavaldá, Member of the Cuban Committee for Solidarity with South Viet Nam

One of the most cruel and criminal aspects of the illegal aggressive war waged by U.S. imperialism against the people of South Viet Nam, is the use of chemical means of warfare, such as tear, blistering and asphixiating gases and highly destructive chemical substantes on the vegetation and wild and domestic fauna of the country. These latter substances can also be very harmful to human beings, either through direct contact or by eating and drinking foodstuffs and water which have been contaminated by the chemical substances.

Numerous references in the capitalist press testify to the use of such means of destruction by the U.S. army in South Viet Nam. Furthermore, the Yankee Pentagon, various U.S. military chiefs and U.S. government officials have also barefacedly confessed to their use. The aforementioned references in the press mainly have to do with the use of combat gases and appeared in March and September 1965. On 22 March, the Associated Press reported that the U.S. army employs combat gases and poisonous chemical substances against the population of South Viet Nam for experimental purposes, and several U.S. newspapers stated that the gases used are asphixiating and lethal, and do not only cause sneezing and crying. Reference is also made to the temporary blindness caused by certain gases. The agency UPI reported on 23 March that the Pentagon had confessed to the use of gases in South Viet Nam on two occasions: at the end of 1964 and at the beginning of 1965 in Phu Yen, and classified the gases used against the Vietnamese people as those which appear in the military handbooks with the initials CN, DM and CS, that is Chloroacetophenon, adamsite

or Chloride of Phenarsazine or Dephenilamino-chloroarsine and Thiophosgene, the formulas of which are C6 H5 CO-CH2C1, NH (C6H4)2 A5C1 and CSCl2, respectively. Phosgene, wich acts in an insidious manner and can cause serious temporary illness as well as death without the victim's awareness, has also been used. According to the *London Evening News,* a new gas know as BZ hasta also been used. The Reuters news agency made public on 22 March 1965 the recognition on the part of puppet Nguyen Khanh that the North Americans had gases available to use against the South Vietnamese people since at least a year before the Phu Lac massacre. Immediately afterwards, McNamara declared that the U.S. government had been situating combat gases in South Viet Nam since 1962, and that the gases were those that have been listed above. In September, references to the use of poison gases and chemical substances once again appeared. The United States Information Service, in its September 4 bulletin, recognized that the United States had begun spraying with the aforementioned substances at the end of 1961, and that such attacks had increased: 300 square kilometers were affected in 1963, 500 in 1964 and 700 in the first seven month of 1965. McCloskey, chief of the Press Bureau of the U.S. State Department, also referred to the blistering and asphixiating effects of the gases used; the *New York Times,* quoted by the news agency AFP on 5 and 7 September, mentioned the crime committed by Lieutenant Colonel Leon



Utter on September 5 in the hamlet of Vinh Quang, in Binh Dinh province, where 35 people died from the effects of the gases dropped on houses and air raid shelters; on that occasion, the U.S. government blamed the crime on the ignorance of the murderer as to the existence of international prohibitions on the use of gas in warfare. However, William C. Westmoreland, supreme commander of the imperialist forces in Viet Nam, in statements to the press on September 25, gave his full support to Utter's action, and announced that the latter would not be punished at that time or in the future. Westmoreland's attitude showed that he was making use of the faculties conferred on him by the Pentagon to decide for himself on the use of combat gases in South Viet Nam when he considered it approprite.

As we stated above, the capitalist press deals almost exclusively, and in a partial way, with the use of combat gases, but it says little about the other criminal form of aggression against the Vietnamese people: spraying with chemical substances which are harmful to people and to the animals and vegetables that they live on. Under the direct effect of such substances, human beigs suffer from intense abdominable pains, vomiting, intestinal hemorrhages, thoracic pains, lung hemorrhages, muscular contractions, neuralgia, and fainting spells; the crops, and in general the vegetation of the affected zones, wilt, and animals die by the thousands when they eat and drink contaminated water and foods. Thus, in addition to the direct harm done to human beings, they are also condemned to hunger and misery by the destruction of the material goods created by their efforts. The destruction of thousands of hectares of rich vegetation is a real threat to the ecological balance of the country and seriously menaces the further development of the Vietnamese nation.

As stated in the Declaration issued by the State Committe for Science and Technology of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, in relation to the use by the U.S. of chemical sub-

stances and combat gases in South Viet Nam, the substances employed are those known as: 2,4D; 2,4,5T; DNC and calcium cyanamide, all of them highly poisonous to vegetation, to animals and to man. Between January and May 1963, these products were dropped on 46 Vietnamese hamlets causing a total of 20,000 victims. From 7 to 20 June 1965, the Duyen Hai district suffered severely from chemical warfare, which struck the hamlets of Long Vinh, Long Troan, Truong Long Hoa and Hiep Thanh; the hamlets of Long Huu and My Long, in the Cau Nang district, where more than 30,000 people were affected by the toxic substances and jungle vegetation was destroyed over an area of 30 square kilometers. In the hamlet of Hiep Thanh, all the crops and the cattle, as well as barnyard fowl, were destroyed.

Alongside these highly destructive methods, the North Americans, in their criminal efforts aimed at genocide, push forward the development of other biological means of aggression such as bacteriological warfare. For this purpose, mobile units of the 406 U.S. brigade for research on bacteriological and chemical warfare were sent to Viet Nam (the base of the "research center" is in the Kanagawa district of Japan).

The monstrous concepts of the U.S. war criminals are an open and cynical challenge to the feelings of the entire civilized world. The totality of U.S. international policy is tainted with delinquency. The absence of the U.S. as signers of the 1954 Geneva Accords on Indochina and the fact that they have never ratified the 17 June 1925 Geneva Protocol on the banning of the use in warfare of asphixiating, or poison

gases or similar substances, as well as bacteriological warfare, point up the philosophy of plunder which characterizes them and which was so well defined by Comrade Fidel Castro in his historic speech before the General Assembly of the United Nations. It is evident that the U.S. government has been reserving to itself for some time now the right to murder the peoples.

We, the medical workers of Cuba, have on many occasions condemned Yankee crimes in Viet Nam, and we do so again at this Forum, offering for its consideration the following.

CONCLUSIONS

1. THE MEANS OF WARFARE EMPLOYED BY THE YANKEE IMPERIALIST GOVERNMENT IN VIET NAM AND THE SCALE ON WHICH THEY ARE APPLIED, IS GENOCIDE AGAINST THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE.
2. THE YANKEE IMPERIALISTS ARE GUILTY OF USING SCIENTIFIC ADVANCES FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF LIFE, THUS DISTORTING THE HIGH AIMS OF SCIENCE.
3. THE YANKEE IMPERIALISTS ARE GUILTY OF USING THE TERRITORY OF SOUTH VIET NAM AS AN EXPERIMENTAL LABORATORY ON THE LETHAL EFFECTS ON HUMAN BEINGS OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AND COMBAT GASES.

and the following

PROPOSAL

THAT ALL COUNTRIES THAT ARE FRIENDLY TO THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE, AS A PART OF THE MATERIAL AID OFFERED TO THAT PEOPLE, COLLABORATE WITH THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL WORKERS OF SOUTH VIET NAM BY SENDING THEM EQUIPMENT, MATERIALS AND QUALIFIED TECHNICAL PERSONNEL TO STUDY ON THE SPOT THE EFFECTS AND POSSIBLE MEANS OF NEUTRALIZING CHEMICAL MEANS OF AGGRESSION, IN ORDER TO FULLY UNMASK THE CRIMINAL NATURE OF THE YANKEE IMPERIALISTS.

Havana, March 19, 1966
Year of Solidarity

A letter from Fidel to U. Thant

His Excellency U-Thant,
Secretary General
United Nations.

I address you to give an adequate reply to the letter sent to the President of the Security Council by the representatives of the governments of Latin America which, with the exception of Mexico, and under the guidance of the interventionist and imperialist United States Government, dared to "denounce" before said body, the resolutions adopted in the First Solidarity Conference of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, held in Havana on January 3 to 12, 1966. And, at the same time, to request that this reply be circulated among all members of said organization.

It is incredible that those governments should have the cynicism to accuse Cuba and the Solidarity Conference of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America of interventionism, since the governments in whose behalf that letter is signed, represent, indeed, the most servile instruments of Yankee imperialism in Latin America the majority of which unhesitatingly supported the criminal intervention of Yankee troops on the territory of Santo Domingo and only a few of them presented a weak and hypocritical protest. With the cowardly and shameful complicity of those same governments, the Yankee military occupation and the oppression on that nation and that fraternal people of Latin America continues, and almost daily, the invading troops shoot against the population and murder defenseless men and women. Some of these governments, such as those of Brazil, Honduras and Costa Rica, participate directly in that military occupation. And it is the limit of cynicism that Mr. Garcia Godoy, a puppet without dignity nor patriotism, should suscribe to that statement, on behalf of that country occupied and oppressed by Yankee troops and other mercenary foreign soldiers.

In fact, all these governments are instruments of the interference, domination and exploitation of their own countries by North American imperialism which directs their armed forces, banking institutions, their trade, in brief, the economy of these countries; dictates their foreign policy; brazenly reserves the right to occupy them militarily, when it finds it necesary to its exploiting interests, as in the case of Santo Domingo.

In connivance with governments which represent the same interests, the United States has carried out its open interventionist policy in this continent.

Thus, in 1954, it overthrew the constitutional and legitimate government of Guatemala by using mercenary forces coming from bases in neighboring countries, in order to submerge that country once again in the darkness of exploitation; in 1961, with the participation of the governments of Guatemala and Nicaragua, the United States organized, financed and led the mercenary invasion of Playa Giron; in 1964 it perpetrated the massacre of the Panamanian people for demanding their sovereignty over the territory of the Canal, and in 1965, defying world protest and

indignation, it invaded and occupied the territory of Santo Domingo.

The conscious militant solidarity of the peoples of Latin America has increased and deepened in the struggles against Yankee imperialist intervention; against Yankee occupation and colonization of Puerto Rico; against Yankee seizure of a portion of the territory of Panama in 1903; against the second Yankee intervention in Cuba in 1906; against Yankee intervention in Mexico in 1914 and 1917; against Yankee intervention in Haiti in 1915; against Yankee intervention in Santo Domingo in 1916; against Yankee intervention in Nicaragua in 1910, 1912 and 1926; against the Yankee aggressions against Guatemala and Cuba which have already been mentioned. And at the present time, the feeling of solidarity is gaining strength and taking on extraordinary vigor in the face of the military occupation of Santo Domingo and the threat of intervention against any one of the nations of Latin America.

This threat was concretely expressed in a recent resolution of the United States House of Representatives, declaring impudently that the Government of that country should intervene whenever it considers it convenient, in any territory of this continent.

The Yankee imperialists have carried out their interventionist policy not only in Latin America, but also in Africa, Asia and throughout the world.

The Yankee intervention in Congo, effected under the banner of the United Nations, is an illustrative example.

At the present moment, Yankee intervention against the people of South Vietnam and the bombing of the Democratic Republic of North Vietnam is an example of how, overseas, the Pentagon circles and the North American monopolies implement their interventionist policies and endanger world peace.

The so-called governments of Latin American countries which, claiming that there is a threat to peace in the resolutions adopted by the Solidarity Conference of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, have subscribed that letter to the President of the Security Council of the United Nations, feign that they were deaf and blind before those monstrous realities imposed by Imperialism on the present world.

The peoples of Latin American countries which those governments claim to represent, are cruelly looted by the United States monopolies.

The peoples under those governments have the right to sweep away, and sooner or later they will sweep away, with all those governments, traitors at the service of foreign interests in their own countries, and they will sweep them away through

the most violent revolutionary action, because imperialist exploitation and oppression is imposed on them with increasing use of force, violence, arms, and there is no other possible alternative.

To proclaim the right of those peoples oppressed and exploited by imperialism with the complicity of the feudal oligarchies and the most reactionary classes in each of those countries, which are the privileged interests and are absolutely a minority represented by those governments, does not constitute an act of interventionism, but, precisely, the struggle against interventionism.

It is not right to take independentism for interventionism.

The revolutionary representatives of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America assembled in Havana, certainly agreed to redouble the struggle against interventionism and to help the peoples that are fighting for their freedom and independence. And not only that, but they stressed that it is a duty of the progressive states and governments, to support the peoples that struggle against interventionist and aggressive imperialism.

The help extended to the peoples fighting for their independence has a well-known historic and political background.

Nobody would ever say that the French revolutionaries who, on the XVIII century, helped the American people to obtain their independence from the English colonial domination could be accused of interventionists. The peoples of France, United States and the entire world recognized as of unquestionable merit, the struggle of those brave men who fought on the American soil for the conquest of independence for the 13 colonies.

The militant revolutionary solidarity of the peoples of Latin America was manifested in a very active way throughout the liberation epic of Bolivar, San Martin and Sucre. It is with gratitude that the Latin American peoples recall that solidarity. No one has ever thought of labelling the Latin American liberation movement of last century as an interventionist act.

In 1826 Simon Bolivar called the peoples of America to the Congress of Panama to discuss the most adequate ways of completing the liberation of the continent from Spanish colonial oppression.

According to the criterion of Yankee imperialism and the miserable lackeys who signed the above mentioned letter, that Congress might be conceived of as violating the sovereignty of the peoples, and of being of a frankly interventionist character.

Let imperialist aggression, oppression and intervention come to an end. Let the United States get out of the Dominican territory; let them withdraw their troops from Southeast Asia and from Vietnam; let them stop bombing the Democratic Republic of Vietnam; return to the people of Panama the territory usurped from them in the Canal Zone; stop exploiting the impoverished peoples of America and other parts of the world; let them return the territories of the military bases in foreign countries, including that of Guantanamo; let them stop plotting in Asia, Africa and Latin America; finally, let the system of imperialist domination come to an end. This is what the peoples demand; this is what legitimately represents the interests of the peoples. The Revolutionary Government of Cuba fully and completely adheres to the agreements adopted by the First Solidarity Conference of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Mr. Secretary, it does not escape our notice that the cynical pronouncements formulated by those who claim to be the representatives of 18 peoples of Latin America, conceal the purpose of justifying future interventions by United States troops in Latin American nations; and especially do they conceal the road of aggression against Cuba when the wave of revolution swells in this oppressed and exploited continent, and the insignificant minority of the United States which are the monopolist circles ruling that country, which are guilty of the tensions existing in the world, guilty of aggressions and interference against the peoples, see the empire of their interests crumbling at their very feet.

But Cuba, Mr. Secretary General, is not defended by a disarmed though heroic people like that of Santo Domingo, and the day on which that imperialism and its accomplices dare to sink their claws into our Country, then indeed the time will have come within the United Nations to long for peace, because the resistance to be met by imperialism will be such as to shake the world.

With highest esteem, I remain,

Very truly yours,

FIDEL CASTRO RUZ
Prime Minister
of the Revolutionary Government

Resolution on Ben Barka

The First Solidarity Conference of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America denounces the hideous crime perpetrated against our comrade Ben Barka, a crime which can only serve the interests of imperialism and reaction.

The Conference pays resounding and brotherly homage to Mehdi Ben Barka, who worked so intensely for his people s progress and for the cause of the revolutionary movement in our three continents.

The Conference states that all the organizations participating in the Conference, together with the "Ben Barka Solidarity Committees," are working tirelessly so that the facts of the Ben Barka case be brought to light.